

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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60-YEAR DISPUTE ENDS IN SIGNING OF PACT IN ROME

Duce and Cardinal Gasparri Meet in Lateran Palace for Imposing Ceremony

LATE CHANGES MADE IN CONCORDAT TERMS

All Mention of Treaty Excluded From Italian Press Until Official Announcement

ROME (AP)—Treaties bringing to an end the 60-year-old "Roman question" were signed by representatives of the Pope and the King of Italy at 12:17 p. m. on Feb. 11.

Shortly afterward an official communiqué was posted declaring that the Roman question had been settled and the agreement between the Vatican and the Italian Government had been signed.

The signatories gathered for the ceremony in the Papal Council Hall of the Lateran Palace.

The treaties, written in Italian, were read aloud so that all could hear, after which Cardinal Gasparri signed the documents with a quill pen mounted in gold. Signor Mussolini then took the pen and signed.

Official Announcement

The announcement of the signing of the Treaty, appearing in the *Osservatore Romano*, the official Vatican press, read: "At midday in the hall of the Popes in the Apostolic Lateran Palace a treaty has been signed between the Holy See and Italy, whereby the Roman Question is solved, as well as a concordat to regulate the condition of religion and church in Italy.

Together with the treaty a financial convention also was signed.

"Plenipotentiaries were His Most Reverend Eminence Cardinal Pietro Gasparri, Secretary of State to His Holiness, and His Excellency, Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister and head of the Italian Government.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Syrian Assembly Virtually Ended by French Action

Rejection of Reservations in Proposed Constitution As-signed as Cause

JERUSALEM—The French High Commissioner, Henri Pousset, has virtually abolished the Syrian Constituent Assembly in a note adjourning the Damascus body sine die in view of the Nationalists' rejection of the French reservations to the proposed constitution.

The reservations deal especially with security and defense, which Syrian Nationalists insist is their exclusive responsibility, meaning thereby removal of the French garrison. Nationalists insist that the Nationalists' responsibility for foreign relations which the French say is in the mandatory's charge as long as the League mandate is enforced.

The Assembly first met on June 9, was suspended Aug. 11 for three months, then prorogued three months further. It was to have reassembled Feb. 11. The present adjournment means indefinite postponement of self-governing institutions in Syria as distinct from the Lebanese Republic.

Parents Advised to Aid Children

Influence of Home Pointed Out to Be Leading Guide Through Life

A code for parents, intended to show how the home can serve in the program of crime prevention, has been given out by the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Crime Prevention.

"Give your child the love that comes from an understanding heart; be a good friend. Give him a home that offers a ready welcome to his friends. Give him a place in the home to call his own. Give him chores to do and see that he does them because he wants to do them. Give him equipment with which to play.

"Give your child the opportunity to use his judgment; encourage initiative. Give him a place to read, get good books from your public library, have wholesome magazines available. Educate him to his full capacity, but not beyond; correct bad habits early. Give your child a parent he may emulate; be an example."

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Commends Long Record of Service to Youth



CURTIS D. WILBUR

Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE IS CELEBRATED AT CHARLESTON

City Organization Marks 75th Anniversary—Many Felicitations Received

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, was the principal speaker at the diamond jubilee celebration of the Young Men's Christian Association here, which has the distinction of being one of the oldest in the United States.

It has in the 75 years of its existence been an integral part of the life of the city, having as executives and active supporters from the day of its inception many whose names are interwoven with the history of the city of Charleston.

"It gives me pleasure to come again to Charleston and especially upon this occasion," said Mr. Wilbur. "The city is one of charm and beauty and the delightful and genial hospitality of the people is marked. I love especially her beautiful old buildings with their historic background and, of course, my chief interest is in her navy yard."

Mr. Wilbur founded the first juvenile court in Los Angeles and has a deep interest in all institutions striving to conserve youth.

Many Felicitations

"We have received felicitations from all parts of the country," said John P. Thomas, master of ceremonies and president of the local Y. M. C. A. to the delegates from Y. M. C. A. organizations, notably from the oldest on this continent which is in Canada, and from the oldest in the United States, in Boston.

The first issue of the magazine "Young Men's Christian" was according to George A. Brakeley, vice-president of the university, will mark an entirely new departure in the field of university publications.

According to Mr. Brakeley, the action of the trustees in establishing the publication is a direct result of the university's experience in the conduct of a placement service which was established about two years ago, under the direction of Prof. Clarence E. Clewell, head of the department of electrical engineering. The scope of the placement bureau's activities has been gradually increased until it now serves, in addition to Pennsylvania's graduates and undergraduates, the alumni of many other universities and colleges.

Early in 1854 a group of laymen and ministers called together by Joseph A. Ensor resolved: "That in this meeting it is highly desirable that a Young Men's Christian Association be established in this city."

Thus the organization came into being in Charleston about 10 years after the one formed in London, the first Y. M. C. A. in the world, organized by George Williams, later knighted by the Queen for his services to mankind.

Over 1000 people attended the jubilee celebration at the Victory Theater.

Major Thomas P. Stoney introduced the Secretary of the Navy who in his address said: "At the time this organization was organized the United States had just completed its expansion to the Pacific coast and pioneers were crossing the continent to California, taking six months for the journey.

Organization Carries On

"Those who organized this association were of another generation, but the organization founded by them endures to carry on the work and to bring to a newer generation the same principles for service in the cause to which these men were so devoted—principles of unity, of co-operation, of devotion to the leadership of Jesus Christ."

"Jesus spoke of his followers as 'The light of the world.' It is not

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Mrs. Lincoln Intercedes

AN anecdote which tells how the wife of the Great Emancipator aided a young army officer in righting the wrongs of war-time will appear

TOMORROW
on the
Editorial Page

Session of Reparations Experts Evidences Attitude of Conciliation

Way Open to Selection of Owen D. Young as Permanent Chairman—Important Developments in Fall Call for Early Settlement of German Terms

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—The first official meeting of men who have accepted as a public duty the examining of the possibility of liquidating the financial consequences of the World War was held Feb. 11. At the last minute the Hotel George V, permanent headquarters of the Reparations Commission, was abandoned for reasons of convenience in favor of the Hotel George V, and there the work will be undertaken.

Pressure was put upon Owen D. Young of the United States to consent to the offer of chairmanship, and in view of representations that Europe wants an impartial chairman Mr. Young is understood to have reluctantly withdrawn his refusal. S. Parker Gilbert, after conversations with delegates, returned to Berlin, leaving Leon Fraser to represent him, but he will be at the disposition of the committee of experts.

While it is difficult to add specific facts to those known in advance it is encouraging to observe an atmosphere of cordiality which reigns among delegates. Those who have already collaborated on this problem seem genuinely glad to be again associated. They form an important nucleus and they gave keynote to the gathering so that despite the gravity of their mission the reunion had the warmth of meeting of old friends. There is an unquestionable impression of conciliatory sentiments and though the subject must

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Magazine to Aid College Men in Getting Placed

University of Pennsylvania Undertakes Novel Means to Establish Contacts

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA.—In order to facilitate helpful contacts between prospective employers and college graduates, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania have established a new quarterly magazine to be known as the University Placement Review which will serve as a personnel and placement journal for college and university graduates, not only of Pennsylvania but throughout the United States.

The first issue of the magazine will be available Feb. 15, 1929, and according to George A. Brakeley, vice-president of the university, will mark an entirely new departure in the field of university publications.

"Thinking of a poor Secretary of Labor with his term expiring on March 4, who must now learn a new trade," the Secretary said, "I always liked my work of puddling because it was the most independent work a man could do. The man who was a good puddler, or, in other words, a good refiner of iron, developed an independence so that he was the unshackled workman of his day."

"For at least 100 years they have been trying to develop a mechanism that would take the place of the human being in front of the puddling furnace. All such efforts failed. Now the metallurgist has stepped in, and has probably brought success. In

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

DAVIS DEDICATES MILL ABOLISHING HIS FIRST CRAFT

Secretary of Labor Says New Iron Puddling Furnace Is Boon to Humanity

AMBRIDGE, Pa. (AP)—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, who began his career by learning and working at the trade of iron puddling, was called upon to deliver the speech of dedication over a new-type steel plant which is intended to abolish the manual trade of iron puddling.

The plant will dispense the old process of puddling iron by a new method of composing the material chemically without the hand working and kneading.

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(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Former 'Mogul' of Elevated Runs Now as 'Dinky' on Four-Mile Line

Locomotive of New York's Crinoline Days Still in Service in Carolina Hills—Always Observes Sabbath, and Pays All the Bills It Makes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Transferred many years since from a New York elevated railroad and its cosmopolitan environment, a stubby, blunt-nosed locomotive—remnant of the days of crinolines and stove-pipe hats—continues to serve the traveling public on what is perhaps the shortest railroad in the United States—a four-mile line which runs from Due West to Donalds in the Piedmont section of this State, where it makes connections with a standard line and secures contact with the world.

The locomotive and engine has another distinction of which its president, R. S. Galloway, is extremely proud, and that is that in the 21 years of its service it has run on Sunday but once, and then for a Sunday.

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sample, said: "If the American Government would make it plain that it did not intend under any circumstances to make the sanctity of neutral trading rights an obstacle to the effective pursuit of international sanctions by the League there, there be no doubt she could—without committing herself to political entanglements in Europe—remove a grave danger to peace."

"SHOOTING" EARTH NOT SO VERY SIMPLE

Chicago Air Photograph Company Finds Few Days Right

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—In the whole of last year there were only 60 hours suitable for airplane photography in Chicago, according to a aerial survey company here.

All day views must be taken when the city is free from shadows and that limits the hours to about four in the middle of the day. It is important that the atmosphere be clear. A west wind is likely to blow clouds of smoke over the "Loop." An east wind from the lake may bring with it a fog. But a fair clear day means business. The camera man summons his pilot and photographs steadily. Sometimes as many as 80 views to a flight.

WOMAN GETS STATE POST

FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Miss Dellie Swartz has been named to membership on the State Industrial Board, by nomination of Governor Roosevelt, to take the place vacated by Frances Perkins, who has been made State Industrial Commissioner.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1900 by Mrs. Baker Eddy

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GERMANS ENJOY THEIR REPUBLIC, OBSERVER SAYS

No Prospect of Return of Monarchy on Old Lines, It Is Believed

This is the third of a series of five articles on the subject of Germany's position today, ten years after the war, which are based on an intimate knowledge of pre-war and post-war conditions.

By HOWARD SIEPEN

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—There is no outspoken royalist movement nor a royalist press in Germany today, which is most noteworthy when one considers that only 10 years ago Germany was still one of the great empires of the world and the Germans believed in the strength of their traditions. In fact, the belief was spread that the German people could not take care of themselves, but needed a Father of the Fatherland to guide them. The history of the past 10 years certainly has made a breach in this conception.

The Germans as a whole have turned out to be anything but royalists. They have completely forgotten their former rulers, in most cases they do not know where they live and what they are doing. What is more, they leave them completely unmolested. This indifference toward their former kings and princes is perhaps the best proof that the German people never really were destined to the throne, at least not to the extent that the former German rulers indicated.

Republic Seen as Experiment

Moreover, pressing political and economic problems leave the Germans little time to think of other things. They have had no time to hanker after the old, to consider the pros and cons of a monarchy, and by the time these problems have become less pressing, the Republic, undoubtedly, will have won so strong as to virtually exclude the possibility of a restoration of the monarchy.

The German people, moreover, fully understand that a restoration of the monarchy at the present time would only complicate their foreign political problems. It is also quite obvious that despite frequent complaints and the undeniable sufferings experienced in learning their political lessons, the German people are enjoying self-government. To them it is a highly interesting experiment, and is doubtful whether they will ever voluntarily accept a crowned head again. As long, too, as there are 2,000,000 Communists in Germany it is almost impossible for a dynasty to rule, because no crown can afford to be insulted or openly disrespected.

Above all, however, the respect for the dynasty has been greatly shaken by the behavior of the Kaiser at the end of the war, by the continual exposure in the press, in books and on the stage of the failings of the old royal families. In short, the glamour of the monarchy no longer has any great attraction for them.

The Kaiser's flight to Holland dealt their confidence in the crown a heavy blow. Here the man for whom they had fought, who had appealed to their patriotism and asked for unheard of sacrifice, fled when the hour of trial had come to him. Had he joined the soldiers in the trenches his dynasty might have been saved, had he returned quietly to his country, no harm would have been done him, as no harm was done to the other rulers, and the House of Hohenzollern might yet head this country.

Difficulty of Suitable Candidate

There are, however, still a few who, having grown up in the services of the old ruling houses, have remained loyal to the dynasty, whom nobody expects to change their attitude overnight. And there are also a small number of politicians who secretly hope for a restoration of the monarchy though they may not always say so openly. No doubt, they believe that some day, when conditions have become more normal, Germany will restore the monarchy. They forget that such a monarchy would no longer be akin to the one existing before the so-called revolution.

tion, because it would be a monarchy established by the people and not one imposed on them.

But any attempt to restore the monarchy would be confronted with an almost insurmountable obstacle—a selection of a suitable candidate for the throne. Of the Hohenzollern both the Kaiser and the Crown Prince are out of the question. If anyone were to be considered of that house, it would be the eldest son of the Crown Prince. But here the question arises whether South Germany would accept the rule of a Hohenzollern. Surely not the Bavarians. On the other hand, the North Germans would reject a ruler of the house of Wittelsbach. There is also the Austro-German union to be considered, for it is doubtful whether the Austrian people would be willing to live under a German Emperor.

As a matter of fact, the Germans have forgotten the old dynasty. The monarchy is no longer popular and it is doubtful whether it really was popular in former times.

The former rulers, to their credit, realize this and act accordingly. With the exception of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who for some time dabbled in politics, they keep in the background. They live in their former chateaus, or on estates, and are never molested. Some, in fact, are by no means well off. The Crown Prince is often encountered at fashionable events, such as the tennis tournaments of the Red-White Club in Berlin. But few people take notice of him.

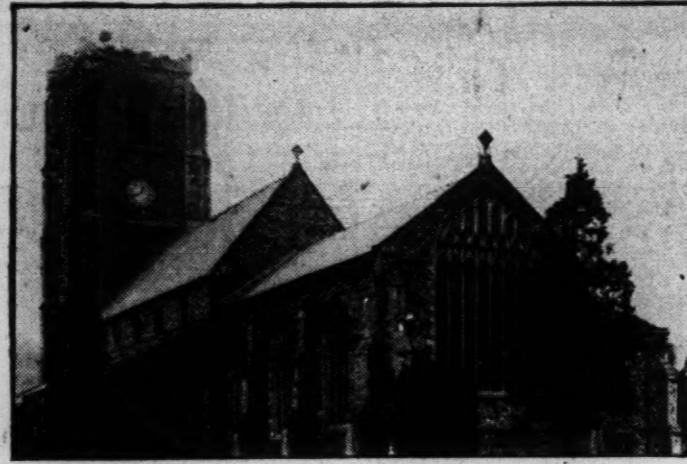
Prince Held at Crossing

One day, the writer saw him speeding down one of the boulevards in the West of Berlin in his bright red car which he drives himself. He had just practically killed a pedestrian.

This typical English hamlet contains traces of Abraham Lincoln's family extending back to 1542, where the records picture one Robert Lincoln, a gentleman of comfortable though not affluent circumstances, as having taken a part in the community affairs, and showing how a later ancestor migrated to America, where he settled in the New World Hingham, located in Massachusetts.

There is evidence that the Lincolns came from Hautbois, near the now famous yachting resort of Wroxham, and some historians claim that the Thomas de Lincoln whose gift in 1298 is mentioned on a mural tablet in the Church of St. Mary

Lincoln Shrine in England



Church in Hingham, England, Where Abraham Lincoln's Ancestors Worshiped.

English Village Has Lincoln Shrine; Hingham, Norfolk, Was Family Home

While the United States memorializes Abraham Lincoln with anniversary services, interest goes back to the little village of Hingham, Norfolk, Eng., where another shrine to the Great Emancipator. Annual

commemorative services are held in the church where Lincoln's ancestors worshipped and a Lincoln bust occupies an honored niche.

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Coslany at Norwich, was an ancestor of the Hingham family.

Robert was succeeded by a son of the same name who, in turn, was followed by Richard Lincoln. Richard was married several times and left practically all his property to his fourth wife and her children; consequently his eldest son, Edward, found himself with a few very ancestral possessions. In spite of his poverty, however, he had a large family, and the difficulty of earning a good living in England was no doubt the cause of his sixth son, Samuel, emigrating to America in 1637. Samuel worked as a weaver in Hingham, Mass., attracted there, no doubt, by the fact that several other emigrants from his own village had already settled in that town.

Obscurity largely veils Samuel Lincoln's subsequent fortunes, but his son and grandson were connected in some way with the iron founding industry. A grandson, Mordecai, transferred his activities to Chester County, Pa., but his son, John Lincoln, again removed, this time to Rockingham, Va. The next descendant met with disaster in 1785 at the hands of Indians in Kentucky. At the time, his son Thomas was five years old, and it was this Thomas who later married Nancy Hanks and was the father of Abraham Lincoln.

Agents of the Government were instructed to arrest any person who in a public place forecasts evil happenings to the country or criticizes with a view to lessening the prestige of the authorities and Crown Ministers.

All social or recreational societies were ordered closed whenever it should be proved that their members indulged in political discussions.

Ministerial departments are required to open books in which the political discretion, physical fitness, competition and diligence of each employee must be shown. Particular notice is required of employees who publicly declare themselves enemies of the present régime.

Penalties of from one to fourteen days imprisonment and fines ranging up to \$3,000 are provided for violators of the first provision, while if their acts warrant major proceedings they will be taken before a court of justice.

The last two weeks two abortive revolts have occurred in Spain, the first at Ciudad Real and the second at Valencia. In each case garrison troops were involved, but the uprisings were suppressed. Wide facts were reported in the nation.

"As an inevitable corollary I find

Lid Put on Critics by Spanish Order

Political Discussions Under Strict Ban—System of Fines Provided

MADRID (AP)—A royal decree promulgating drastic measures to prevent the possibility of further disorders was published in the Official Gazette Feb. 9 by order of Gen. Primo de Rivera, president of the Council of Ministers.

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Penalties of from one to fourteen days imprisonment and fines ranging up to \$3,000 are provided for violators of the first provision, while if their acts warrant major proceedings they will be taken before a court of justice.

Mr. Moody's action was interpreted as an effort to terminate a situation which had arisen "in attempting to divide indivisible authority" between the chairman of the board and the Rev. Elliott Speer, its president, according to the formal resignation.

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WOMEN QUICKLY WIN FREEDOM IN NEW CHINA

All Doors Now Thrown Open to Them, Says Peace Delegate to Shanghai

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON.—"The strongest supporters of the women's movement in China today are their husbands, sons and brothers," declared Miss Edith Pye, who went to that country as delegate of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

"Within the last 10 years," said Miss Pye, "old residents told us that the change in the women is almost unbelievable, and certainly, in watching the growth of women, their hair short, western fashion, or neatly coiled, but mostly free of the annoyance of a hat, walking together in the street, shopping, chatting at corners, or riding in rickshaws. It is difficult to believe that not so long ago, they were never seen out of doors."

"The men," she said, "are full of eagerness for the education and development of women. Every door has been thrown open to them. We met women lawyers, teachers, professors, nurses, secretaries, journalists, an editor, and a bank manager. The number of women in the professions is small, but it is growing by leaps and bounds."

The first girls' school opened by the Chinese was at Shanghai in 1897 and now all schools and universities are open to women as well as to men. In one Chinese co-educational school we visited there were 700 boys and girls from kindergarten age to what looked like 16 or 17 years.

"Twenty to 30 per cent of the 400 Chinese teachers in the Shanghai municipal schools are women. America has made it possible to send a considerable number of Chinese women to college in the United States, and these women have been a great influence in the growth of the women's movement."

The National Government has invited women to share its responsibility, and among the members of the new Legislative Council are the names of two distinguished women, Mrs. Chiang Kai Shek and Miss Loume Tcheng.

60-Year Dispute Ends in Signing of Pact in Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

Giuseppe Pizzardo, Substitute Secretary of State and the Most Illustrious Professor Advocate, Francesco Paccia, the Holy See's legal adviser.

For Italy there were present Their Excellencies, Alfredo Rocco, Minister and Keeper of the Seal; Dino Grandi, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Francesco Glinta, Undersecretary to the Presidency of the Council.

Last-Minute Changes

A reduction has been made in the indemnity which the Italian Government will pay the Vatican.

The total indemnity has been reduced from \$2,000,000,000 lire to \$105,000,000 to 1,750,000,000 lire of which \$750,000,000 lire will be paid in cash and the remainder in government bonds.

After a few other last-minute modifications were made to the treaty, the railway station which the Holy See, according to the agreement, has the right to have inside the Vatican territory and connected with the Italian Railway system, will be immediately outside the limits of the Vatican. It will afford direct connection with the Vatican, so that visiting persons may arrive without stepping on Italian ground. This station will be exclusively for papal purposes.

The treaty specifies that the Italian Government acknowledges as absolute property of the Holy See the churches of St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major and the Palaces Cancelleria, Calixtina, that of the Consistory, of the congregation of the Holy Cross, in 1870 the Government confiscated property adjoining the churches of the Holy Apostles, Saint Andrew Della Valle, and St. Charles Cetinari, using them for its own purposes, and now the treaty returns them to the Holy See.

While the Basilica of St. Francis Assisi and the near-by monastery return to the Holy See, the Holy Grotto, now enclosed in the large church of St. Mary of the Angels a few miles from Assisi, was not included in the concordat. This, as well as other small questions may be arranged later.

All Rome knows of the concordat, although the Italian press hitherto has not been allowed to publish even the faintest allusion. French, Swiss and Austrian newspapers arriving here have been snatched by the public before they could be put on the stands, so anxious was everyone to read the accounts telegraphed by the Rome correspondents.

Both Parties Claim Triumphs in Terms of Italo-Papal Pact

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME.—It is as yet impossible to calculate in their full measure the consequences, both national and international, arising from the treaty of reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government and the concordat regulating future relations between the Vatican and the Italian state. Both parties claim to have won a glorious triumph by the settlement of the long-standing dispute, and both parties are considerably increased to their respective prestige and influence throughout the world.

Reports reaching Rome from different parts of the world indicate that, while some countries view the settlement of the Roman question with composure, and in some cases with genuine pleasure, others are somewhat perturbed at the possibility that Italy may have too close relations with the Papacy, thus influencing its policy.

An unconfirmed report has been current in Rome that the Spanish

Among Reparation Experts



Wide World
ALBERTO PIRELLI, ITALY



Underwood
KENGO MORI, JAPAN

all parties to arrive at the best possible decisions in existing circumstances.

Germans Pleased at Tone

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Germany is pleased about the friendly character of the first discussions by the reparation experts. Once more the entire press from Right wing to Left demands renewed examination of Germany's ability to pay and lowering the present standard annuity under the Dawes plan.

Soviet Union and Poland Sign Protocol

(Continued from Page 1)

claim on Bessarabia. Referring to the presence of the Rumanian Minister at Warsaw, Carol Davila, who signed on behalf of his Government, Mr. Litvinov, said: "It is only an additional proof of the Soviet Government's love of peace that among us as a delegate signing the protocol is a representative of the Rumanians, with whom the Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations and with which exist long-standing serious unsolved disputes which are also left unsolved by any present protocol."

It is felt here that while the protocol merely restates the obligations which all its signatories undertook under the Kellogg pact, its simultaneous signature by five east European states may contribute toward bringing a more peaceful atmosphere to this part of Europe, and Soviet diplomacy, which initiated the protocol, may claim some credit for its successful completion despite its originally cold reception abroad.

Pact Called Soviet Triumph

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The reconciliation of the Italian state and the Vatican is regarded in Liberal circles here with grave apprehension. The increased power and influence of the Pope, it is said, may easily lead to new and important phases of international politics. Who will be the stronger of the two, Signor Mussolini or the Pope? It is asked, and apprehensions are voiced that Signor Mussolini may permit himself to be used for the execution of far-reaching clerical-political plans. In this connection, certain Italianas of Italy to establish an Italian protectorate over Roman Catholics in the East are once more alluded to.

Y.M.C.A. Jubilee Is Celebrated at Charleston

(Continued from Page 1)
Inappropriate to think of the Y. M. C. A. building as a lighthouse. In this connection it is interesting to know that for many years St. Phillips Church in this city lighted the way for the mariner.

There remains the possibility of the Vatican sending a permanent diplomatic representative to Geneva, as a number of states have already done. This again is regarded as unlikely, though evidently it is not open to the same objections.

An authority well qualified to speak expressed the opinion that the Pope would prefer to avoid all appearance of moral solidarity, or habitual collaboration, with the Geneva organization. The nature of the apostolic ministry forbids him to accept in advance the orders of the human Aeneas, even an international Aeneas.

There is in fact many matters

coming within the league's orbit, such as questions concerning religious minorities, missionary rights in mandated territories, traffic in women and children, and other social questions in which the Pope might be expected to be particularly interested and on which positive collaboration might be possible. But opinion in Roman Catholic circles appears to be that such collaboration if sought can best be given by way of negotiation and conciliation through the Papal Nuncio at Bern.

For the present, therefore, opinion in Geneva is that rumors concerning entrance of the Vatican into the League rest on no solid foundation.

Treaty Bars Papacy From League, It Is Said

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN.—The correspondence of the London Daily News, cabling apropos the signing of the new treaty of conciliation, the concordat and the financial settlement between the Vatican and the Italian Government, says:

"An important clause establishes that the Pope will not apply for membership in the League of Nations, since he undertakes to take no part in international congresses called to settle political or territorial questions.

BEGGARS IN HUNGARY MUST PAY INCOME TAX

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST, Hun. (AP)—All beggars in Hungary must henceforth pay taxes on their incomes, the same as all other citizens, must register their names and addresses with the police and prove their inability to work.

It all came about when the Government discovered that the president of the National Association of Beggars had called a meeting of the association. When investigation proved that many beggars make more money than working men, the Government came out with its drastic regulations.

ANTTIQUES

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Among Reparation Experts

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Germany is pleased about the friendly character of the first discussions by the reparation experts. Once more the entire press from Right wing to Left demands renewed examination of Germany's ability to pay and lowering the present standard annuity under the Dawes plan.

ARBITRAL PLAN NOW AVAILABLE IN 1528 CITIES

Settling of Trade Disputes Outside Courts Gaining

Throughout Nation

Recent progress in the establishment of commercial arbitration upon a nation-wide basis was made during the last year according to the annual report of the American Arbitration Association just issued.

The report, drafted by Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, shows that facilities for the arbitration of business disputes are now available in 1528 cities throughout the country. More than 5000 leading business men, bankers, industrialists and professional men are now members of the national panel of arbitrators.

The report shows that the American Arbitration Association has received a total of 285 requests for arbitration during the year. Of this number 64 cases are pending, involving a total of 64 cases are pending.

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Davis Dedicates Mill Abolishing His First Craft

ROCKEFELLER AGENT CITES STEWART ACTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Handling of bonds by Col. Robert W. Stewart is stressed in a 72-page letter sent to stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana by Winthrop W. Aldrich of the proxy committee, headed by John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The document includes excerpts from testimony before the Senate committee which investigated the Teapot Dome scandal and quotations from the opinion of the Supreme Court in which the purpose of the Continental Trading Company was declared to have been illegitimate.

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HOME WELFARE SOLUTION LAID UPON CHURCHES

Federal Council Publishes
Report on "Ideals of Love
and Marriage"

Insistence upon continuing the standards of permanence and fidelity in marriage and a firm stand against any experiment with companionate marriage, easier divorce or freer sex relations are set forth in a report on "Ideals of Love and Marriage" by a committee of the Federal Churches of Christ in America. The committee admonishes the churches to ponder their opportunities for broader and more intimate service in social and economic welfare affecting the home.

The report is the first of a series to be made by the council's committee on marriage and home, consisting of 24 clerical and lay members under chairman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, undertaking to state in uniform and authoritative form the position of churches in the United States.

Some outstanding statements in it are:

"The ideal of a marriage for life is the only union which the church can teach."

"The Christian ideal of marriage can make no compromise with lax sex relations."

"The child needs the divinest home earth can offer."

"More young people rise splendidly to responsibility, and this fact gives promise that the homes of generations yet to be will be better than those of today."

Within Church's Province

"No form of marriage approaches the ideal or is worthy to persist which does not place the woman beside the man in full equality, or which does not hold to a pure and faithful love by each as the deeper basic of union."

The report holds that the church "has much to answer for in the present unsettled condition of the home," and says, "Preaching until recently has been disproportionately doctrinal and general, and the clergy as a rule have not given themselves to the social and economic struggle for the lives of the have-nots, but the story of the home, which is so directly related to the strength and beauty of the home. Such matters as a living wage, a shorter workday, housing for people with small incomes and protection of working mothers still seem, to great numbers of Christians, as not a real part of the Christian task."

"Countless young people in this land have seen in marriage not only a monogamous relationship but an inspiring vision of devoted loyalty and lifelong companionship between one man and one woman."

Good Management Essential

"Marriages are frequently made unhappy or fail by the wayside short of successful accomplishment because of poverty or financial mismanagement. Fortunately one of the great achievements of modern times is the realization that poverty is remediable. Its roots lie deep in the social order and ramify in all directions—low wages, unemployment, improvidence, sickness, vice, lack of training and overstrain of the family income by too many children."

"But the home is possibly as frequently unsettled by preventable difficulties such as mismanagement, or extravagance of husband or wife, or by the wife having nothing for her husband to live on. The husband may be given over to a husband who keeps the family income in his own control. Closely related to the financial requirements and adjustments of happy marriages, is training of the prospective wife and, to an extent, of the husband also, in home economics; for in the home of the future even more than the past as more women do work outside the home, most husbands and wives must work together at the tasks of the home and both must understand them. The tendency is toward simpler living and a larger freedom."

"The home is doubly secure when the husband and wife keep their ideals with God's strength; when children learn to pray at their mother's knee, but also hear their fathers say with them their evening prayers; when the family go to church together. The child needs the divinest home earth can offer. He lives by love as much as by food and drink."

Clear Teaching Demanded

The discussion of companionate marriage is preceded by an uncompromising denunciation of laxity in sex relations. "No matter how great its compassion for youth, or how swift its redemptive action, the church must speak as did Christ to the woman whom he refused to condemn, denouncing whom he said, 'Go and sin no more!'"

"Companionate marriage gives a strong start to marriage by the ideals which it holds before the young. Instead of lifelong companionship, which purposes to overcome all difficulties and welcomes children, it starts with self-regarding motives and raises doubt as to the future."

Itself quickly at a disadvantage. This is shown by the experience of Russia.

Time Needed for Decision

The question also arises whether the committee would consider companionate marriage which really accomplish the objects which it seeks, especially with the young, and whether it would seriously diminish illicit relationships. Very early marriages, such as advocated, are likely to be impulsive and inconsiderate, whereas what youth needs is greater maturity and longer acquaintance before marriage, better training for its responsibilities and a stronger voluntary discipline...

For these reasons the committee feel themselves strongly opposed to the proposal of companionate marriage. They believe that its effects would be anti-social. The sex instinct is not to be set free but to be held under control. Marriage should not be permanent. Companionate is a noble word but all that it connotes of comradeship exists between every man and woman who are well mated. The word is so rich in meaning that it should not be degraded by being fastened to any form of trial marriage, but increasingly associated with permanent and successful marriage."

Enrichment of Living

The committee begins its specific recommendations with this:

"It is manifest that the church should lift up the Christian ideal of marriage with all the power of its great influence, and that it should throw about it every possible religious sanction. Especially should the church emphasize the sterner obligations of marriage, the difficulties which may be expected, and develop the will to meet them. The ideal of a marriage for life is the only union which the church can teach."

"Divorce, even when allowed by the church, must be looked upon as a tragic and humiliating failure. Marriage which has children in mind, the right of children to happy homes, the joys of parenthood and the great meaning of marriage for the enrichment of life, must have a new place in preaching, and in the entire program of the church."

Shifting of Children's Care

The report notes with apprehension a tendency among well-to-do people to shift the care of children to maids, governesses, and special schools, and with more poignant concern the prevalence of homes in which working mothers, often deserted or widowed, are still obliged to be absent when children come home from school.

"Employers, especially in highly competitive industries such as textiles, should be warned against wages so low as to require the additional work of the mother in the factory to maintain the home, and against encouraging mothers to leave their little children during the day," the committee urges, adding, "No mother should have to work away from the home for wages, a shorter workday, housing for people with small incomes and protection of working mothers still seem, to great numbers of Christians, as not a real part of the Christian task."

"However, it should be remarked that the mother needs to be out of the home as well as in it, and for her children's sake as well as her own. Accumulating experience seems to indicate that a modified home, with the parents still occupying the most important roles, but with larger service from others, is likely to come in the future."

Responsibility of Fathers

"It should also be said that the home needs the presence and cooperation of the father as well as of the mother. The rearing of children is extremely exacting and confining, and the mother should have the ungrudging and intelligent assistance of her husband. The children need the contribution which he has to make to their training, and the happiness of his companionship.

"Children can do very much more than they are doing to lessen the unhappiness and to arrest the collapse of breaking homes. The chief problems of marriage are subject to spiritual treatment. Sympathy, faith, prayer, friendship, the help of God: these would restore many a home or bring happiness where there is now discontent and humiliation.

"Young people are themselves the court of last resort in all these matters except as marriage is regulated by the state. They must take responsibility for the integrity of the home.

Home Meets Time's Test

"Society need not fear for the ultimate future of monogamous marriage. The home is not an artificial institution but has grown out of the deepest and longest experiences of the race.

"We have but to lift up our eyes as we go about to have visual demonstration of the strength of family life in America. Homes everywhere, even if many of them are unstable, 27,000,000 of them in the United States alone. They do every landscape in the open country. They grow together in villages and towns, and the sheer mass of them in great cities, packed together in tenements and spreading like a vast army into the suburbs speak of the eager hearts that build them and the power of the forces which assure their future."

New Material Is Believed to Heighten Skyscrapers

CHICAGO (AP)—A new tile, six times as light and more than twice as fire resistant as that now in use was described before the American Ceramic Society by Prof. George A.

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House on Sussex Coast Where King George Is Staying



Mr. Hoover made it known that he desired to reorganize the Republican Party in the South. He was said to have approved the Howard prosecution. According to friends the President-elect has declared that there could be no real southern Republican organization unless existing political evils within were eliminated.

Change Seen Already

Mr. Hoover's friends are firm in their contention that he will institute a very sweeping re-organization of the Republican Party in the South. They assert that the change is already under way, pointing out that a new type of party leadership has already come to the fore in these states. Such men as Henry W. Anderson of Virginia, Mr. Cramer of North Carolina, Glenn Skipper of Florida, C. H. Houston of Tennessee, M. O. Dunning of South Carolina are mentioned as the type Mr. Hoover favors. They are replacing leaders who ran party affairs in these states for many years.

Mr. Hoover's cleanup of Republican leadership and management in the South is of particular interest in connection with the stand of the Anti-Smith Democrats in this section, who are demanding a retirement from leadership in their party of all those who supported the Tammany presidential candidate.

At a recent conference in Lynchburg, Va., the Virginia Anti-Smith forces decided to withdraw affiliation with either political party until they had satisfied themselves as to their platform and candidates. The Republican organization of Virginia has offered to go in a coalition with the anti-Smith Democrats on a state ticket in the elections this year.

KINDERGARTEN VALUE PROVED BY SURVEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Following a survey of the existing kindergartens, Dr. David E. Weigle, superintendent of public instruction, has announced that the results have been so favorable that kindergartens will be established in connection with all the public schools as soon as quarters can be provided.

Results of the survey show that the kindergartens are a great assistance to children entering the first grades. Dr. Weigle said the conclusions were reached through annual comparison of the work of first-grade pupils who had kindergarten training and those who did not.

CUP GIVEN TO GEORGIA BOY

ATLANTA, Ga.—Charles N. Long of Bremen, Hallarson County corn grower, who won the Southern Rail- way System's corn cup as the producer of the best 10 ears of corn in the South in 1928, received the handsome trophy from the hand of Gov. L. G. Hardman of Georgia in the executive offices in the State Capitol. Exhibits from the eight states of the South served by the Southern were collected.

Non-Partisan Government Test Succeeds in Rochester, N. Y.

Public Affairs Too Important for Party Strife, Jacobstein Says

than parties, and other communities are doing the same thing."

The non-partisan election in Rochester bears the sanction of the courts. The city some time ago adopted its new charter, containing a provision permitting the holding of elections on non-partisan lines. In subsequent litigation the Court of Appeals upheld the charter and the non-partisan election provisions.

The importance of this decision, it was said here, lies in the fact that it sustains the right of any city in the State, under the home-rule system, to hold its election on non-partisan lines if it desires to do so.

This aspect of the decision was emphasized at the Conference of Mayors of New York State, which considered legislation now pending before the Legislature. Among the measures was one to abolish the direct primary in all cities in the State, substituting the non-partisan election.

The legislation was disapproved by the conference, but one of the major reasons given for this action was that under the present laws each city has the right to remove the political complexion of its elections.

It was indicated, however, that the non-partisan scheme will draw the fire of political leaders because it would make it more difficult for them to hold their party organizations together. On this ground, it was said, the move has received the tacit opposition of Tammany Hall.

TEACHERS USE CASE SYSTEM

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A case system, for educational administration built along the same lines as that used in law schools, has been started at Teachers College, Columbia University, by Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, professor of educational administration.

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EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

COATS \$49.50 and up

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Every new feature. Every new color.

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NEW YORK



THIS NEW TWEED JACKET SUIT combines

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The Vogue Of The Light Suit With The Dark Blouse

And It Is Smart!

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Be suited in tweed this spring—it is the smart thing to do. And to be sure that every point of your ensemble is fashion-right, we suggest that you select it from our authentic collection, of which this suit is typical.

Colorful tweed fingertip length coat and kick-pleat skirt, with darker crepe silk blouse. Red, with black, Monet blue with royal, violet with purple, tan with brown. Sizes 14 to 40.

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Arches that need support have every right in the world to regard "any old arch support" with haughty displeasure. For there are three main types of arch—low, medium, or high, and unless the arch support corresponds exactly in height it is worthless.

Here at the Coward Stores you will find low, medium, or high arch support. Your arches will be scientifically fitted to whatever type shoe they demand... they will feel perfectly wedged to their new support and will be happy ever after!

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ST. LOUIS HOLDS NEXT MEETING

West Side to Stage Singles and Longwood the Doubles Play

SPRING FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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Dartmouth 29, Purdue 20.
Iowa 35, Wisconsin 35.
New York 42, Johns Hopkins 20.

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Tilden Is Still a Master on Courts

Goes Through to Semifinals of Tourney Easily on Return to Game

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CONGER OUTRUNS FINNISH ATHLETE

Leads Nurmi in One-Mile Race by 12 Yards

NEW YORK.—The triumphant march of Paavo Nurmi, Finland's famous runner, was abruptly checked Saturday night when Ray C. Conger of the Illinois A. C. outran the famous Finn in surprisingly brilliant fashion in the Rodman Wanamaker mile, featuring the Millrose track and field carnival.

In the greatest upset of the indoor track season, the hitherto almost invincible Nurmi's colors were lowered from the flag. Conger came from behind to win the race in 4 min. 12 sec., while Nurmi made four years ago and shares with J. W. Ray. The Finn was blocked in 4 min. 19 sec., one of the slowest miles he has ever run and was in poor shape at the finish.

The two-mile miss-and-out race proved a hollow victory for Edwin Wide, the Stockholm schoolmaster, who won as pleased in 9 min. 18.4 sec. The Swede star took an chances on the track, while Nurmi, in his usual style, ran the race in a determined, determined and fast manner.

Wide, who had little trouble with Eugene H. McCauliff and Richard Lewis, losing only one game, late in the second set, to win 6-0, 6-1, the sum-

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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

"Robespierre" Is Similar to "1812"

IN PLACE of Walter Damrosch's regular Saturday evening symphony concert last week at 8 o'clock, the famous radio missionary of good music directed a similar program for the General Electric Company an hour later. These concerts are to be a regular weekly feature, and they will be distributed through a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting Company.

As far as the concert last Saturday went, it was just another one of the Damrosch series which music lovers have grown to anticipate at the end of each week. The orchestra, as before, was recruited largely from the ranks of the original New York Symphony, which has met with the composer's explanatory remarks were as illuminating and concise as usual, and the choice of numbers was made with his accustomed care.

To introduce the new series, Mr. Damrosch began with a rather longer opening talk than usual, in which he spoke of the significance of the radio concerts and of the different musical movements represented in the program to follow.

The most interesting number was Litolff's "Robespierre" overture, in which a thrilling picture of French Revolution days is given. In many respects the effects are closely allied to those used by Tchaikovsky in his popular "1812." Because of this, "Robespierre" was well-chosen for its appeal to the average listener.

The introduction of phrases from the Massilia was one of these points of similarity.

In marked contrast to this turbulence of musical emotion was the Largo from Beethoven's Second Symphony, with its satisfying solidity and repose. The other numbers included Grieg's "Heart's Wounds," Moszkowski's "Perpetual Motion," and Schubert's "March Militaire."

Mr. Damrosch is just starting on a vacation of several weeks and during his absence other prominent conductors will take charge of this hour.

Both the "Second" Symphony has been recorded by Sir Thomas Beecham and London Symphony in Columbia Album Set 45. On Victor 4022 the Philadelphia Symphony has played Grieg's "Heart's Wounds."

D. M.

History of NBC

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

ANATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, now only two years and two months of age and linking 58 stations throughout the United States in its networks, evoked great interest at the House hearings on radio when its president, Merlin Hall Aylesworth, testified recently.

Mr. Aylesworth told the committee that the inception of the great chain was born in the mind of Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Co. Fifty per cent of its stock is owned by Radio Corporation of America, thirty per cent by General Electric and twenty per cent by the Westinghouse Company.

Starting with only \$160,000 in commercial accounts, that is, the so-called "sponsored program," it has obtained a revenue of \$1,000,000 in the 26 months of its being and has 900 commercial clients. It spends \$5,000,000 a year on program talent and \$2,000,000 annually on the telephone lines connecting member stations which range from coast to coast and from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico.

At the end of 1927, the National Broadcasting Company revealed a deficit of \$800,000, but this was made up by the parent companies because of the increased sales of radio-receiving sets, tubes and parts that resulted from the introduction of chain broadcasts on a large scale. During 1928 the \$300,000 deficit was derived from one of the two major political parties helped the chain to earn a profit. It entered 1929 only about \$200,000 "in the red," according to Mr. Aylesworth.

The companies owning the network have cheerfully borne its expense of operation and expansion because each addition of a new station within 30 days has led to increased sales of radio apparatus in the communities served by that station. It is costing the chain about \$800,000 to lease for three years the connecting telephone link that now enables the Pacific coast string of stations to obtain programs from New York.

With the National Broadcasting Company can afford to operate at a deficit, it was brought out at the hearings that the Columbia Broadcasting System, which is independently owned, represents a commercial venture that must earn a return on investment. Recently the CBS, in expanding its service to most of the United States, announced that it was sinking \$2,500,000 in the purchase of its key transmitter in New York and in the leasing of lines.

Member stations of the NBC receive \$50 an hour for the "sponsored" programs they broadcast. The so-called "sustaining" programs, those staged by the chain itself, are received by the station upon paying a line charge that is approximately \$45 an hour.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT ESCAPES RAIL BOMB**Crowds Show Sympathy for Obregon's Assassin**

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Great excitement prevailed here following the dynamiting of the train on which President Emilio Portes Gil was returning from Tampico, the discovery of an unexploded bomb in the campaign headquarters of Aaron Saenz, presidential candidate, and near-riots accompanying the execution and funeral of Jose de Leon Toral, General Obregon's assassin.

The bombing of President Portes Gil's train took place as the locomotive passed over a bridge in the desert wilderness in the eastern part of the State of Quanajuato between San Luis Potosi and the Rincón south of San Luis Potosi.

The locomotive was partly destroyed, two coaches back of it were thrown from the tracks and the fireman in the locomotive perished. A special train was dispatched from Queretaro to enable the Presidential party to continue the journey to Mexico City.

Police officials estimated that 100,000 persons lined the long route from the home of Toral's parents to the Spanish cemetery at Tacubaya. The crowds were in anything but a peaceful mood. They shouted "Viva Toral" and "Viva Cristo Rey" (long live Christ, the king), and openly jeered the police.

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MOVE TO USE IDLE LAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The first step in a program to place all idle land in the State under reforestation has just been taken with the introduction of a bill by Senator Charles J. Hough (R.) of Locke and Assemblyman Eberly Hutchinson (R.) of Green Lake providing state aid to the extent of \$5,000 a county to enable them to acquire and reforest areas up to 500 acres.

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Art News and Comment

Modernist Prints in New York

By RALPH FLINT

AFTER a lapse of several seasons, lift his commentaries into greater prominence and pertinence than ever.

A vast turnout of Russian arts and crafts of Soviet hallmark is installed on one of the upper floors of the Grand Central Palace during February. There are several hundreds of paintings and sculpture. The most striking fact about this declamatory affair is that the ancient traditions appear still to continue in the various articles of crafting, while in the freer latitudes of painting a general indifference to classical standards and materials is felt. The highly painted boxes, the metal fixtures of various sorts, the textiles, the colored patterned rugs are all pleasingly Russian. The older ordering of the word, while the rather badly painted, meagerly formed canvases are flagrantly contaminated with Soviet ideas and images. Out of the many painters represented A. Archipov comes nearest to making any kind of a favorable impression, although A. N. Kozlov's large scene of uprising is impressively

constructed. The sculpture runs toward oversize portrait heads, Boris Kortov's impression of Tolstoy being outstanding.

The Paris Ateliers of the New York School of Fine and Applied Art are showing a selection of students' work at the Anderson Galleries. This overseas part of Frank A. Parsons' New York organization is for advanced work in design and is used by the school as a center for European historical research. The work is, as might be expected from Parsons' students, of more than usual interest, and the Parisian touch is evident in much of the work. A series of imaginative designs depicting the curiosities of dress of bygone days through the agency of an amusing romance is only one of the many items worthy of note. Two ballets, designs by Carin Mason are also outstanding. If the work of the Parisians wants perhaps something of the robust physical aspect and frank imagination of the house group, it makes up for such lack through its advanced sophistication in technical skill and in a more romantic mood. The architectural studies are admirably carried out, and the whole affair is a worthy tribute to the devoted band of men and women in charge of the school.

A Serbo-Greek Sculptor

London
WORK of a Serbo-Greek sculptor, M. Sava Botzaris, mainly portraits, is being shown at the French Gallery, London. M. Botzaris models broadly and with a vigorous eye on what might be called the "telling" eye of structural idiosyncrasies. He is at his best when his model provides him with material for caricature.

It is as though he had decided that any one characteristic feature can, if sufficiently emphasized, disclose a complete human being, but that when such a "keynote" is missing, there is less of interest to express. For the more subtle outlines of personality together with the refinements of modeling in which these can be conveyed appear to be purposely ignored by him.

This is the art of the alert and nimble-witted caricaturist, rather than that of the sculptor, who is simple, and viewed with this in mind, can be enjoyed for its fitness and vigor. There is a place in art for three-dimensional caricature. M. Botzaris' talents point to its being his by right.

From this point of view, his brilliantly grotesque bust of Mr. Ernest Thesiger is the success of his exhibition, and his version of George Bernard Shaw the most original and humorous comment—in the newspaper manner—in it. The latter is shown as a gigantic Totem-pole (scale being that of the moment). The bust of the Duke of the Dauphin in "St. Joan" has become a long drawn-out oval, inclined on one willow hand and supported by the twin columns of elongated neck and arm. Both say something about the sitters, something the public will recognize as true immediately—and say it amusingly, into the bargain.

M. Botzaris is at his ease also when he is transposing an individual into a type. One of his most sculptural effective works is the head entitled "Canton Merchant," which typified all on the same time, a world of clear and of the world. The artist's sense of design is shown at its most controlled in this interesting bronze. There is simplicity of treatment here; the head has been felt, and seen, as a plastic whole, and is, in consequence, a corresponding increase in plastic beauty.

Another interesting experiment of M. Botzaris is the employment of what might be termed the "antique mask" theme as a vehicle for portraiture. It is noticeable in the head of Miss M. Montague, aged though previously, in the magic face of Mme. Alvarez, and at its most electrical—appropriately enough—in that of Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson. In the latter, striking use has been made of the texture of the hair, and strength and movement are powerfully suggested by the winglike structure into which it has been molded. The sculptor displays a more than usually strong sense of the dramatic in this striking composition and indicates, at the same time, the line on which his further development might advantageously proceed.

Some fine examples of the art of Matisse can be found in the figure compositions "Peasant Girl" and "Girl with Flower" in both of which mass and weight are stressed rather than natural form. There is no indication in either of the bony structure of the body or of its enveloping network of muscles, but its solidity and massiveness, its weight and roundness are satisfactorily rendered.

Another aspect of the artist's talent is seen in the imaginative compositions entitled "A Saint," "Relic," "Jazz" and "Adolescent," each of which expresses an intellectual idea rather than any emotional reaction to actuality. In "A Saint" and "Adolescent" we see the sculptor working only from what he wishes to be his favorite formula for plastic self-expression; that is, a variety of simplification which omits features when dealing with a face, fingers when a hand is to be suggested, and so on. The figure as a whole is presented and what is lost in detail is made up in movement. For M. Botzaris can interpret movement. His faceless

Artificial Illumination
for Rembrandt Picture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—A surprise was prepared for the 500 distinguished guests, ambassadors of many foreign countries, various authorities and prominent persons from different fields, by Jhr. Mr. Dr. A. Roell (Commissary of the Queen for the Province of North Holland) who held an evening reception in the Rijksmuseum (Imperial Museum) in Amsterdam on Jan. 16, on the occasion of the Spanish Art Exhibition.

A Rembrandt masterpiece, the "Nachtwacht" ("The Night Watch"),

was exhibited artificially. Most of the visitors were enthusiastic about the beautiful result and the new view of the well-known picture afforded by the light, which came from a hidden source.

Art in Boston

Boston Water-Color Painters

The recurrent seasons establish with further firmness the character of Boston water colorists. Certain styles are indefinable, fixed, already as good as standardized. Experiment in this medium led our painters into fertile fields and the contribution has been a noteworthy one. As far as this group is concerned the restlessness of experimentation is over. There is no longer the freshness and clumsiness, the restless searching, the ambition to carry a step further the yielding qualities that make water color such a pleasing servant of the faculty. Here there is polish and aloofness, an intentional withdrawal from the rarified regions of majestic beauty, into the cool still glory of mountain tops, unfrequent wooded regions, remote stretches of ravaged sea-coast.

An artist who can give many variations upon the same theme and each time with renewed vigor is Charles Woodbury, painter of the sea. To his eye, the sea in all its tempests is a thing of delicate beauty, enveloped in opalescent mists, aglow with luminous play of color. Whether it is the Maine coast, the California Sea, he experiences its beauty in very much the same way. John LaFaille is another that brings a lyrical note to his subject. A pleasant cool scene entitled "Ski Tracks" with gleaming birches is atmospheric, while the "Cypresses of Pisele" is given over completely to the decorative idea. Henry W. Rice belongs to this class with some smooth mountain views. A charming old-fashioned scheme by E. H. Garret is called "New England."

Frank W. Benson paints sea gulls with the same suave brush, fine white feet patches against the sturdy robin's egg blue of the surf. There is a divergence from the customary in "Early Spring," not very distinct, however. Harry Sutton Jr. is a cool romantic. Both his "Sunlight and Fog" and "Sand Dune" are very well painted, with consistency and compactness and luminosity.

A few figure subjects make the exhibit more sociable. A. Lassell Ripley shows a quaint combination in "Jean and Jeanette," while Ols Philbin has two impressionistic portraits.

H. W. Wilson Peirce introduces a fresh note in a picture, "In the House of the Comb Maker." It has several delicate details put in simply and with full play of color. Eleanor W. Motley contributes some of her decorative flower pieces, while Carroll Hill brings back souvenirs of the beauties of Spain. Prof. J. J. Haffner offers the French landscape with his careful and searching brushstroke. William Kaula and Charles E. Hell each in his individual style show their wares.

Paradoxically Charles Hopkinson is the enfant terrible of the exhibit. He is usually, but in this instance he presents the youthful restlessness, radical side, while artists many years his junior offer the balanced and calculated work. It follows, however, that the man with whom the medium itself is handled, the basic artistry of the composition.

It is quite possible, judging by the prints exhibited, to produce a clever work that will cause lithographers to discuss possible means of achieving such a result, yet at the same time offer a twin definition that shall cover not only the skill with which the medium itself is handled, but the basic artistry of the composition.

The American scene again makes itself felt in such lithographs as Emil Ganso's "Electric Sign," "New York Skyline" by John Taylor Arms, "Asphalt Workers" by William Wolfson, "The Red Canyon" by Birger Sandzen, "South Broad Street" by Joseph Jackson, "Building the Navy" by George T. Plowman, "Sixth Avenue Spur, N. Y. C., 1924" by Frederick K. Detwiler, "Second Avenue" by Beulah Stoen, and echoes of American countryside and fishing village by Ryah R. Ludins, Albert W. Barker, A. Thieme, Herbert Pullinger, Mildred E. Williams, Viola B. Wrigley, Chaucer F. Ryder and many more.

Some go so far as even to make no pretense at being art, but are frankly weak efforts to pose fads at the public and critics. This much must be said for the exhibitions of this character, that one noticeable result has been that having allowed the utmost liberty to the exhibitors, it is possible the point of saturation has been reached. The novelty has paled, and there is a marked—though slow—move back toward more normal forms of painting. This is satisfactory, and a point quite widely admitted.

Paul Signac remains president of these Independents, and always the crowd gathers about his paintings to see what he has done. His style never alters. This year he has two naval scenes with ships and flags, sea and

in color, his precision of drawing, his rhythmic feeling for pattern. His pictures are intimate in quality, yet because he never uses a niggling technique they carry decoratively across a room. A companion exhibit is of wood carvings of wild fowls for book ends, by Dr. Lewis W. Hill, representing canvases, ducks, geese and broadbills. The novel objects have special appeal to nature lovers, in that there is a feeling for movement in the carving, and quiet verity of coloring. They show the birds crouching on large polished blocks of wood selected for their beauty of veining.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Paris

"WE CAN be permitted to doubt seriously the utility of the great salons, at least as they concern art. It would even be easy to show historically how the invention of these salons has provoked the invention of bad painting." These words occur in an article about the present Salon des Indépendants which has appeared

in the periodical, l'Europe Nouvelle. It caps the criticism which has been leveled against this year's forthright exhibition of the Société des Artistes Indépendants, and it raises an important question.

Each year in Paris there are several mammoth art exhibitions, put on by some group of painters, artists and sculptors. Leaving the black and white work aside, and the sculptures

from the discussion, there remain the thousands upon thousands of canvases hung annually. There are more than 4500 of them at the Indépendants this year, and the number is not unusually high for such exhibitions.

Multiply this a few times and you arrive at a figure prodigious. The result is that increasingly outstanding artists are either breaking off to form new and smaller associations or they are holding one-man exhibitions in some of the numerous private galleries available in Paris.

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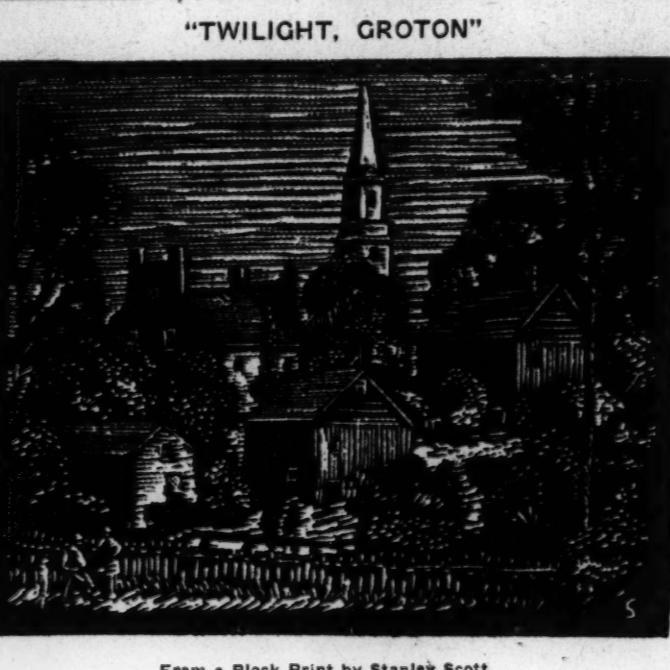
G. H. Sabbath of Egypt has had a good deal said about his forceful and direct handling of landscapes. He is a pleasing colorist. Georges Lapchine, a Russian, has painted a Russian scene with sun throwing red shadows across the snow and touching pools in a hollow. Peasants are moving across the snow.

A few more names of those whose canvases, for their sincerity and elements of beauty were especially remarked, included Louis Denis, Léon, Edouard, Félix, Paul Lerolle, Jeanne Vincent-Perron, Pierre de Belay and Louis Roulet.

An exhibition of "One Hundred Important Paintings by Noted Artists" has been organized by the Art Council of the City of New York to be shown with the architectural and allied arts exposition which will be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York City, from April 15 to April 27, 1929.

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From a Block Print by Stanley Scott.

American Lithography Exhibit

Philadelphia
AN ALL-AMERICAN exhibition of lithography now on the walls of the Print Club is a provocative display, coming as it does from the four corners of the United States, and offering a national salon of what is being accomplished and attempted in this, the youngest of the print media.

In fact, the exhibition almost forces one to a redefinition of workmanship, or, one might say, to a twin definition, a definition that shall cover not only the skill with which the medium itself is handled, but the basic artistry of the composition.

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Two prizes were awarded, the gift to the Print Club of Mary S. Collins. First prize went to Rockwell Kent for his "Bringing Home the Christmas Tree," and the second to L. J. Sanger for "The Village."

Both these prints have given the usual modern attention to design.

Both attempt a simplification of masses, and an appreciation for weights. Rockwell Kent has achieved a curious concrete-like quality in the blocking in of his male figure, the snow, and the snow-capped moun-

D. G.



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Paris Independent Salon

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When there is Maximilien Luce, with a country road in browns and lighted spaces, obviously executed by one who has mastered great freedom with the brush. To these can be added—of the older school—cute painting of flowers by Charles Guérin. And the generally high praise was Auguste Charpentier for his still-life picture of peacock and green earthware.

G. H. Sabbath of Egypt has had a good deal said about his forceful and direct handling of landscapes. He is a pleasing colorist. Georges Lapchine, a Russian, has painted a Russian scene with sun throwing red shadows across the snow and touching pools in a hollow. Peasants are moving across the snow.

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The Salon des Indépendants is an excellent example of what is taking place. There is no jury. Each artist can send in two pictures, and, although two groups have gone out to form other independent organizations, the number of artists exhibiting is actually 400 more than last year. There seems to be no end to the aspirants for the "medals of honor."

Fortunately, a few of the older and more distinguished members still

continue to support this salon, and there are always a handful of younger and promising artists whose progress the critics watch. But apart from this select minority, the great mass

of pictures are observed by the public with mixed feelings of astonishment, ridicule, humor or boredom.

This is a pass in affairs against which the French themselves are now taking themselves to task. Should this torrent of mediocre art be stemmed? Does its tremendous flow wrench a few nuggets from the bed of the stream? Will, out of it all, come a purer form of art, or is this a sort of caricature of what an art exhibition should be? Stultifying the expression of true art? These are the questions they are asking, and the answers come now in the affirmative and now in the negative. But at least one can say that critics and public are thoroughly aroused to the need of regulating in some way the production and exhibition of so many canvases which have not the smallest resemblance to true art.

Some go so far as even to make no pretense at being art, but are frankly weak efforts to pose fads at the public and critics. This much must be said for the exhibitions of this character, that one noticeable result has been that having allowed the utmost liberty to the exhibitors, it is possible the point of saturation has been reached. The novelty has paled, and there is a marked—though slow—move back toward more normal forms of painting. This is satisfactory, and a point quite widely admitted.

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THE HOME FORUM

Ambassador of Cloud and Crag

ON THE very edge of a black thunderstorm, with driving northwest wind of great velocity behind it, sat a soaring bird, apparently utilizing the outpost air currents for outriding its fury. With motion he seemed to keep his place like a farmer sitting on the front of a moving load of hay. He might have come all the way from Alberta, or he might have been caught on a foraging trip over the Dakotas, or even farther south. Perhaps the darkness betrayed him, or perhaps his fear of mankind had somewhat abated, for he suddenly began spiraling earthward, disappearing into a dark city, rising again seconds later a shrill sound school from the flaps in the yard, and, to everyone's surprise, he was discovered sitting on the eight-inch-diameter globe which topped it, having perhaps felt the invitation of a few scrappyоляrs. A rare visitor, indeed, clad in dark brown and gray—a land eagle (Aquila) seeking temporary shelter in a skyscraper canyon of Chicago.

The first driving, gravelly raindrops hurtled before the wind; men, women and children scurried for shelter, autos honked the strident hurry, shrill voices shouted, laughed and all boys shrieked and pointed to the flagstaff top, but the visitor remained calm and undisturbed, though his alert eyes observed every moving thing below, between the flagpole and the street corner. Only six to seventy feet above street level, high buildings towering above him, a short distance away, he seemed to consider it safe enough harborage.

At last he shook the rain off his plumage, then seemed to fall from the flagstaff straight down for some thirty feet before his wings lost the grip of the air currents, then he would with a slight motion of wings and rose effortlessly over the nearest roof, turned about and picked out accurately the spot where men were least in evidence, settling in the pediment of a church tower. Here he ensconced himself as comfortably as if it had been on a crag of the Rocky Mountains, even falling, it seemed, into somewhat of a contemplation.

And if his musings were a reflex of the history and traditions of his kind, there was indeed a great deal to meditate upon. Before the Incas, the Aztecs, the Chinese, the Romans, the conquest of the air seemed, having begun probably in a first few fishy, fin-steered hope over the water surface. Then up through the ages his aspirations had mounted to the first awkward wing-flapping flights unnumbered thousands of years back, then through other ages with the slowly accumulating and concentrating power of wings and body.

Considering the pull of earth love fixed in every creature, it is evident that some powerful agency drove him from the ground to establish his goings in the empire of crag and cloud. The most pressing urgency of those primordial days was the presence of predatory enemies. Perhaps his arch enemy was some gigantic

flying reptile that hunted him unceasingly and forced him to stay a-wing longer and longer, to venture higher and higher, until necessity taught him his well-nigh perfect art of aviation, the art of effortless soaring; and how to find his home and shelter on some easily defended crag on the mountain pinnacles.

Even if at first his habits had not been raptorial, necessity forced him here also. He had to learn to grip his food and disappear in a wink; a moment's delay and innumerable flying reptiles—if such his enemies were—would be upon him. Consequently he might snatch quickly whatever his eyes could pry out—snatch and fly. But how could he have weathered those prehistoric feuds had he not applied himself to learning the art of aviation? Having acquired his superlative art, he had relinquished none of its conditions grew easier for him on the earth, and, for this time his love for the empire of the air and continuous soaring had been forever established in his heart.

Perhaps only one of his former enemies causes him any apprehension today, and that is the human one; but even here his most likely senses some abatement in ferocity. Besides, though men had learned many things; could make night day and spin about in whirls of machinery, yet they had never got beyond a few clumsy attempts at navigating the air, and, as for soaring at will, that they could not do. Men were bound to the earth map, while all of it that was useful to him was some crag to meditate and rest upon, and some rock shelf on which to make a nest for feeding and bring up the young.

A "self-made" being, he seemed to feel a bit proud of his prowess; and perhaps he has a right to feel this way, considering that he had conquered three things that men still bow down to: the empire of the air of which he was king, and, to a remarkable extent, weariness and cold. There were practically no such things to him as the last-mentioned molochs. Of course, he had to keep his clothing on always, feathers down in his ankles. He knew how to keep his plumage clean and dry; and rusted with a slight motion of wings and rose effortlessly over the nearest roof, turned about and picked out accurately the spot where men were least in evidence, settling in the pediment of a church tower. Here he ensconced himself as comfortably as if it had been on a crag of the Rocky Mountains, even falling, it seemed, into somewhat of a contemplation.

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Everyone has heard and given tacit consent to the assertion that Music and sweet poetry agree. As they must needs, the sister and the brother.

We are still accustomed to hearing the poet spoken of as a singer, although we may forget that he owes that title chiefly to the fact that in the early ages of poetical composition his actuality was that. There is no difficulty in understanding what is meant when the "poetry" of Beethoven or Schumann is referred to, or the music of Tennyson. The verse of Lord Tennyson is, in fact, unutterably musical, and his sonatas and symphonies of Beethoven are nothing but poetical. For this reason many people are surprised to learn that Tennyson "had no ear" for music in the common and strict sense of that

word, and that Beethoven cared very little for the poetry expressed in words.

This is surprising to us only because we have allowed ourselves to be led a little astray by a phraseology intended to be understood in a metaphorical sense. The aesthetic effects of Tennyson's best verse are allied, certainly, to those produced by music, but they are by no means identical. Such a line as that which Tennyson thought was the best he ever wrote—"The mellow, o'erful fluting from the elm"—has, besides the beat or rhythm of music, a most characteristic musical effect, which must be compared to the deeper notes of a clarinet; it lacks, however, and the most perfect verse must always lack, any suggestion of time. There is a hint of harmony in it, for the vowels and consonants answer each to each somewhat as the separate notes of a

partita precisely as he does in that of a sonnet.

Perhaps we might make this relationship clearer by saying that music and poetry are like two tree trunks which seem at a distance to be quite distinct but are found, on nearer approach, to spring from a single root. The deepest things that poets and musicians have to say may well be identical, but the means of expression are so widely different that those adept in one art may have no interest in the other. Shakespeare and Browning, however, are known to have been deeply concerned with music; Schumann was a devoted student of poetry; Wagner made a gigantic effort—with gigantic results—to weld the two arts for once into one. We feel that if Shelley had not been a great poet he might have been a great musician. Both arts draw their strength and beauty from a single source.

The Meeting

The ox-team and the automobile Stood face to face on the long red road.
The long red road was narrow
At the turn of the hill,
And below was the sun-dancing river
Afoam over the rocks.

The mild-mannered beasts stood pat,
Chewing their cud.
The stubble-bearded man from the mountains,
Rustier than his wagon,
Unmoved eyed the proud chauffeur.
The little ragged girl
With sun-bleached hair,
Sitting on a hard, yellow-powdery bag,
Looked across at the smart hats of the ladies,
And their chiffon scarfs
That the light breeze fingered.

The proud chauffeur blew his horn,
But nothing moved—
Except the foaming, sun-dancing river down below.

Then he jerked his head,
And turned his wheel.
And slowly, carefully,
The automobile moved back over the long red road.
And the mild-mannered beasts lifted their feet,
And the stubble-bearded man flipped his rein,
And the ragged little girl looked ahead up the hill.
And the ox-team lumbered and limped over the long red road.

—HARRIET MONSON, in "The Differ-
ence and Other Poems."

Lost in a Library

There are libraries in which any of us may lose ourselves. I know I should have in Lord Acton's—though I would have struggled gallantly and there are certain economist's libraries in which I should never descend to find myself or to be found—yet no doubt they would despise me and treat me contumeliously. There are days, however, and moods in which one can be lost in quite good, welcoming human libraries. It is partly a question of arrangement. —in our Victoria ...
I hummed once because I found the Janzenian Controversy, Journals and Justinian all on one shelf; and in another shelf all on one shelf; and in other shelves I have been disconcerted by excessive orderliness. I soon, however, found the cure for this desolation. The man lost in a library has two things to do—one is to guess the owner's character, the other is to start an anthology. It must be an anthology not of the best things, not of all the good things, but of the things which make you feel at home. There are certain poems and books which always give me a warm feeling, a cosy, contented glow, a sense of reasoned satisfaction with the world. And, though you may feel excited or exalted when you are lost, you cannot feel cosy or content; and, with the return of confidence, the sensation of loss will disappear. I could give a long list of these books; it is not a short list at all. The two Alces, the books of Ruth and Job ... The Holy War, Samson Agonistes, Vanity Fair, the Antiquary, the Ancient Mariner, Anne Lee, the Babes in the Wood, the Midsummer Night's Dream, Sidney's Defence of Poetry, Kim, the Jungle Books, the Essays of Elia, and the Chronophotolithographs.

There is now, however, one book which should be in all libraries where anyone is in danger of getting lost—for it contains not merely things which make me feel at home, but everything which makes Mr. de la Mare feel at home, and very few things which make anyone feel lost. Its very title is an invitation to be found—"Come Hither." A collection of Rhymes and Poems for the Young of All Ages." The young of all ages and everyone feels young when he is lost. I once saw a Fellow of Balliol—but he must not tell you that story. I have picked up Mr. de la Mare's book, and having found it again, am lost to all else. "Come Hither" is not an anthology. It is an adventure; a walking-tour with digressions, a song of thanksgiving with illustrations.

With the first abatement of the rain, he rose in spiraled dignity and soared over the city toward the northwest, his body reflecting the sun, and the rays diffused by the sun, lying in a cloud rack of western clouds; and all of us who watched him departing surely wished him bon voyage.

P. J. S.

Refrains
(California)

Now this is the fail:
An occasional song,
An occasional rose;
Of last sunnies, a few,
The dahlias' last glow;
The mocking bird's song—
A snatch as he goes,
A-flitting, from roof.
From tree, and from pole.
What he sings in the fall
Is something recalled
Of all that he sang
With the birds in the new
And evenings were long;
He has something to tell:
He still has a song.
For courage is young,
And winter is kind;
And besides that he knows
That joy will run high
Again in the spring.
To comfort us so,
He comes, perhaps once,
Oh, late in the fall.

MARGARET TROUILL CAMPBELL.

Music and Poetry—How Related

musical chord are arranged in pattern, but melody, strictly speaking, it has not. Somewhat the same things may be said of music as compared with poetry. Its thought content is more vague and generalized than that of any but the mistiest verse. Its total form is less readily discerned. It speaks a more recondite and special language.

And yet, although the great makers of music and of poetry may be unable to understand one another, the student and lover of both arts may not only understand them equally well but may feel quite at home in the other. Schumann, for example, was a devoted student of poetry; Wagner made a gigantic effort—with gigantic results—to weld the two arts for once into one. We feel that if Shelley had not been a great poet he might have been a great musician. Both arts draw their strength and beauty from a single source.

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Encouragement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOD spoke to Joshua thus: "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." This showed Joshua that the same guiding power that governed Moses was still controlling.

Joshua was told to arise; then he was told to go over Jordan. The river Jordan was overflowing its banks, and this seemed impossible; but Joshua, immediately commanded his officers. He did not wait for the errors of false sense to begin their arguments; but while he was inspired with God's promise to be with him, he was obedient to the divine command, and was successful.

In Science and Health (p. 593) Mrs. Eddy defines "river" in part as, "channel of thought." Many times the man of business, as well as the reformer and benefactor of humanity, finds himself confronted with a channel of thought adverse to his onward march that must be crossed.

Remembering that the river Jordan could not impede the children of Israel, one in such a situation will be encouraged to look to God for the way to overcome the difficulty. After Joshua crossed Jordan he was encouraged by this success to win other victories over various obstacles. Two outstanding occasions, his taking of Jericho and his commanding the sun and the moon to stand still, are well known to Bible students. The first presented a wall as the obstacle; the second argued that there was not sufficient time to enable the Israelites to win a victory. Each one of us stands as a Joshua, as a marshal of his own thoughts toward the goal of spiritual living. What if a current of thought should run adversely to our progress, a wall of prejudice seem formidable, or the argument of insufficient time present itself? If we are striving to further and maintain good in any direction, we can accomplish the work in hand, because God works with us and His presence goes before us to illuminate the way.

It is well, however, to note what Joshua was enjoined to do, namely, to arise; to go forward; to be strong; to be courageous; to obey the law; to meditate therein day and night, and never deviate therefrom; not to be afraid or dismayed. One who is obedient and attains the state of consciousness these requirements establish, must of necessity be successful in his endeavors, because the very qualities of courage, spiritual strength, obedience to law, loyalty to divine Principle, and fearlessness are as God's presence with him. We should cultivate these qualities that insure success and merit the promise God gave to Joshua: "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.)

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AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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EN ieder, die zich in een voor de zakenmens als de hervormer en weldoener der mensheid zich geplaatst heeft, zal veel bemoediging en overtuiging aan zijn vooruitgang, dat overgestoken moet worden. Zich herinneren dat de rivier de Jordaan de kinderen Israëls niet kon tegenhouden, zal iemand in zulk een gevallen bemoedigd worden om bij God den weg te zoeken om de moeilijkheid te overwinnen.

Nadat Jozua over de de Jordaan was gegaan, gaf de wees overwinning te behalen. Ieder onzer staat als een Jozua, die op een verheven heuvel staat, dat over de zeeën van Jericho en zijn bevel aan de zon en

CONDITIONS IN STEEL INDUSTRY ARE EXCELLENT

JANUARY OUTPUT OF PIG IRON AND INGOTS AT NEW PEAK— PRICES MAY ADVANCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—The steel industry has probably never before been in as good a condition at this time of the year as at present.

The output of both pig iron and steel ingots in January was a new high record for the first month of the year.

In the case of pig iron it was the largest production since April, 1927; in the case of steel the largest since October, 1928, which had been a record for all time.

Freight car orders in January, at more than 13,000 cars, were the largest ever recorded, and the books of the United States Steel Corporation are sufficient to let the company operate at its present pace of 88 per cent for four months without booking another order.

The big volume of orders and specifications against old contracts last month were great enough to strengthen the prices of certain flat-plate products which had shown a business in the first of the year being true particularly of bars, plates, and shapes. Further advances are expected for second-quarter delivery in certain finished products.

PRICE ADVANCE COMING

All grades of steel sheets and hot-rolled strips are listed for a 2 per cent advance, and the raw materials from which sheets are made, will probably be marked higher accordingly. Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation gained 132,775 tons to date.

Freight car orders last month of 13,000 cars compare with some 14,000 cars in December, 1927. Since Jan. 1, nearly 18,000 cars have been bought, and 15,000 cars now in a state of active negotiation. The major rail buy in movement for 1929 is probably over.

Though the F. W. Dodge Corporation has reported for several months that building permits were falling, the major business in indicated structural steel keeps up to the high average of last year. Awards week before last were 40,000 tons, and new inquiries came out for 45,000 tons.

One of the largest recent lettings involved 1,000 tons of steel for the department store of Strawbridge & Clothier, in Philadelphia. Two office buildings, one at Chicago and the other in New York, will need 6000 tons each.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation was the largest in the northern section of New York subway. For an apartment building in the Tudor City section of New York, requiring 4000 tons, the Harris Structural Steel Company was successful bidder.

GOOD OIL AT A GALLON PER DOZEN

Oil and gas lines continue to afford a big outlet for steel pipe makers, and in turn is a boom to the makers of steel plates. A contemplated gas line from Louisiana to St. Louis will require 100,000 tons of steel plates.

The Miller, the maker of the most welded pipe has received specifications on a gas line needing 75,000 tons from the southwest to Omaha. This maker now consumes steel plates at the phenomenal rate of 1000 tons daily.

The iron and steel scrap market continues mixed, with prices falling rapidly at Pittsburgh, but still rising in other centers. Pittsburgh prices are down to \$100 per ton of heavy melted steel, compared with \$20 a ton three weeks ago.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation bought 20,000 tons of railroad scrap in the New England market, paying \$1 a ton more than at its previous purchase. However, that market is starting to decline in sympathy with Pittsburgh.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans—renew'l rate 5% to 5%.

Commercial paper 5% to 5%.

Customer loans 5% to 5%.

Corporation loans 6% to 6%.

Time loans—

Sixty-nine days—7% to 7%.

Four to six months—7% to 7%.

Last

Today's Premium

Bar silver in New York 58½%.

Bar silver in London 25½%.

Bar gold in London 8½% to 11½%.

Closing House Figures

Boston, New York

Call loans—\$100,000,000 to \$73,000,000.

Year ago today—\$25,000,000.

Balances—\$25,000,000 to \$11,000,000.

Year ago today—\$35,000,000.

F.R. bank credit—\$28,400,463 to \$10,000,000.

Acceptance Market

50 days—5% to 5%.

60 days—5% to 5%.

90 days—5% to 5%.

4 months—5% to 5%.

5 months—5% to 5%.

Non-eligible and private eligible banks—5% to 5%.

ers in general 1/4 per cent higher.

Loadding Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta—5%.

Boston—5%.

Chicago—5%.

Dallas—5%.

Kansas City—4%.

London—5%.

Philadelphia—5%.

New York—5%.

St. Louis—5%.

San Francisco—4%.

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EDITORIALS

The Roman Question "Solved"

INCALCULABLE consequences may flow from the "solution" which is announced of the Roman question. In reality there is little material change in the situation of the Vatican, since many of the so-called anomalies which developed when General Cadorna marched into Rome in 1870 by the Porta Pia and when the papacy first began to regard itself as the victim of Italian unity have little by little been removed in practice. Moreover, the territorial arrangements apply to a very small part of Rome, and the Pope merely becomes, in a sovereign sense, the proprietor of the papal buildings and grounds. Yet diplomatically the event has a far-reaching importance. Whatever efforts are made to minimize the new temporal status of the Pope, it is certain that he pretends to much more than religious influence. He becomes the sovereign of a tiny state, and as such may claim to have ambassadors everywhere, and even sit among the powers on the League of Nations.

Those who deprecate the political activities of the Roman Catholic Church have reason to regard the accord between the Quirinal and the Vatican as probably betokening a new bid for diplomatic predominance. This revival of political activity has been strongly marked since the war, and even before the papacy could properly claim to be a technical state there were soundings respecting the possibility of obtaining a seat in the League of Nations. In a number of countries where the Vatican was previously unrepresented papal Nuncios have been appointed, and these countries in return have sent ministers to the Vatican. There is no doubt that papal councils have been heard and heeded in quarters which a few years ago would have rejected them. By the present accord, which reconciles the papacy and Italy, it is certain that the Vatican seeks to gain considerable prestige.

Yet doubts are entertained about the wisdom, from a Roman Catholic viewpoint, of these efforts to place Roman Catholicism on a different diplomatic footing from other religious denominations. During the war Germany offered to reconstruct the temporal power of the papacy as a menace to Italy. The Vatican then discerned the difficulties and dangers, and declined German help. But is Italian help more desirable? In the eyes of the world it would appear that the Vatican becomes more dependent on Italy precisely as its independence is recognized and protected by Italy. There is an incompatibility between the conception of universality and the conception of the Vatican as a tiny geographical expression approved by Italy. It is obvious that the Vatican puts itself in peril of being suspected as an instrument of Fascist imperialism.

Benito Mussolini has shown on occasion hostility toward the Vatican. But it is well known that he takes Napoleon as his model, and it is curious that he should have followed Napoleon in attempting to restore the power of the papacy and at the same time obtain from the papacy a consecration comparable to that which Napoleon obtained. Already the Italianity of the Roman Catholic Church is too apparent, and its missions in the Levant and its influence in central Europe may well be used in Italian interests. The Quirinal and the Vatican both hope, therefore, to profit by the agreement, and though some of these hopes may be disappointed, it is undeniable that a new element has been introduced into world diplomacy which may greatly affect, directly or indirectly, many problems. Incidentally, it is noteworthy that the date chosen for the announcement precedes the Italian elections, which take the form of a plebiscite. Credit for the reconciliation will be an enormous asset for the Duce and will serve to consolidate his position and advance his ambitions.

Apart from the details of the accord, which may not particularly interest the public, it is felt that public opinion may be impressed by the somewhat dramatic change from "frozen enmity" to Italo-Vatican friendship, the change from the papal status of a voluntary prisoner to the status of full sovereignty, the change from "spiritual" to temporal power, with a voice in the world's temporal affairs. It would be idle at this juncture to speculate on the probable consequences of these changes, but that they will be considerable can scarcely be doubted, and that an attempt will be made vastly to increase papal influence is a foregone conclusion.

Surveying the World's Farms

FARMERS, who from time immemorial have been obliged to grip the plow because economic exigencies would not permit any looking back, are about to receive further assistance in molding a noble but too often an unprofitable calling into a more successful business. While legislative help is being sought in the United States for immediate relief, word comes that a more fundamental agency, formed to conduct an international survey of the supply of and demand for farm products, is at work seeking figures—essential to every industry, but especially to that of farming.

The announcement that the world agricultural census, initiated by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, is well on its way toward completion comes almost simultaneously with the statement issued by the United States Department of Agriculture warning farmers

against overproduction if the present level of income is to be maintained. Valuable estimates accompany the government bulletin, but naturally its scope is somewhat limited, a fact which only serves to emphasize the greater value of a world-wide survey if supply and demand are to be balanced.

Other lines of business have learned the folly of overproduction and have taken action to keep production in step with consumption. The farmer may well profit by the costly lesson of others, although balanced production is hard to attain in farming because of the difficulty of organizing so far-flung an industry as agriculture into a successful working unit.

Correlating production to actual or prospective needs is no longer looked upon as an unreasonable restraint of trade, although it may be made so by actual abuse. However, sound economics demand that there be no unnecessary waste, and this fact accounts for and permits certain combinations. Today the problem is not so much one of overproduction as it is a need for a wider diversification of production, coupled with better and cheaper distribution. Co-operatively minded farmers armed with figures showing what humanity needs for food may be depended upon to keep the world's bread basket filled, but there is no necessity to have it wastefully overflowing.

Removing the "If" From the Pact

EVEN the most ardent proponents of the Pact of Paris should recognize the fact that this treaty measures but half the distance which the nations must travel if they are to reach the goal of an enduring peace. Prof. James T. Shotwell, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for one, has characterized the pact as "the greatest single change in all secular history if it is definitely carried out." It is this question of the "if" which early caused the more cynical to disparage the Pact of Paris as a futile and empty gesture, particularly in view of the fact that it provided no machinery for its administration.

The United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, is thoroughly appreciative of the merit of this criticism, and the persistence with which he is laying down a network of thirty-two arbitration treaties with the principal nations of the world is offering a prompt and effective answer to those who are dubious concerning the practicality of the pact. These treaties are thus equipping the pact with a mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes—mechanism which will serve to transform the Pact of Paris from its position as a simple and ideal theory, into an instrument of actual utility. Now that it has the Pact of Paris, there can be no doubt that the United States intends to use it.

Again Beth-Shan

ANNOUNCEMENT by Alan Rowe, head of the archaeological expedition of the University of Pennsylvania, now operating on the site of Beisan, ancient Beth-Shan, in Palestine, splendidly illustrates the importance of recent discoveries in establishing the history of ancient peoples, especially of those of Biblical interest. Now it is a Canaanite altar at which the sturdy opponents of the children of Israel worshipped their deity, Mekal.

Authentic information regarding the Canaanites was scanty until modern archaeological research in several localities of their country was made. Many of the customs and methods adopted by the invading hosts under Joshua can now be traced directly to that race which for centuries valiantly held itself against the children of Israel. Special interest also attaches to the Egyptian relics of the Thothmes III level recently uncovered at Beisan. The Egyptian invasion extended from 1507 to 1447 B. C., and, as it now appears from numerous objects uncovered, a northern influence, probably that of the Syro-Hittites, was also felt during that period.

In the uncovering of the vast altar, much information is being gained as to the method of worship in vogue among the Canaanites. While many of the implements discovered are crude, some show considerable skill in refinement. The ceramics are especially interesting as typifying the various periods. These remains, in their respective layers, conclusively prove the sequence of the events which make up the history of that ancient people. The objects found include bronze daggers, a white glazed faience scarab showing the figure of a lion with the ankh-sign of life, and other figures showing the general domination of Egyptian influence.

Few if any sites of ancient towns have furnished more of interest than has ancient Beth-Shan, and Professor Rowe seems hopeful that further excavation will uncover objects of even greater importance. The University of Pennsylvania is to be commended for the enterprise shown in carrying on this work, which serves the valuable purpose of letting in the light upon scenes long hidden. Knowledge of the past aids in wiser direction of the affairs of the present.

Democracy Triumphant

ALMOST exactly ten years ago the National Assembly convened for the first time in a small town theater in Weimar, marking the triumph of democracy in Germany. In his opening speech, Friedrich Ebert, not yet President but still the People's Commissioner, declared: "The provisional government received its mandate from the revolution. It now hands it over to the National Assembly." This was a voluntary liquidation of the revolution, the establishment of democracy, and a severe blow to Bolshevism in Germany. Herr Ebert pointed out the new ideal which was to form the basis of the Reich Government in the future when he declared: "The German people are free, will remain free and will govern themselves in the future."

During the last ten years the German people have preserved and strengthened that liberty, defending it against the never-ceasing attacks of reactionaries and Communists in the face of appalling economic, foreign and political difficulties. These attacks have not yet abated, though they are no longer carried out as openly as in the past. In fact, the democratic

parliamentary régime in Germany is engaged in a most bitter struggle precisely at this moment against fresh attempts from the Right to discredit it in the eyes of the population and to limit the freedom it gave to the people. Continuous government crises and parliamentary difficulties have aided the opponents of the present régime, but on each occasion the democratic idea has emerged victorious and greatly strengthened by the new experience.

How Many Are a "Few"?

HOW many are a "few"? Thanks to Mr. Justice Hawkes.

Webster defines "few" as "not many." Heresy here, nor, for that matter, much information. The erudite Oxford Dictionary goes a step further, "amounting to a small number." Yes, but how small?

But now comes Mr. Justice Hawkes of the King's Bench Division. He was presiding during the taking of evidence recently when one of the London barristers was called from the room. A messenger soon popped into the room with word that the gentleman would return in a few minutes.

"Well, how many is that?" asked the judge.

"I don't think it will be more than twenty," the lad replied.

There followed one of those ominous moments when great decisions are made. "Twenty is more than a few," decreed the judge. And then came the verdict which will echo down the corridors of time: "I think seven minutes is the end of a few!"

Now to our certain knowledge that one is one, and two make a couple, we can add the fact that from three to seven are a few. But, Mr. Justice, when does "many" end and become "a large number"? And what is the extent between "few" and "many" known as "several"?

And by the way, Mr. Justice, how long is "after a while"? And how soon is "the near future"? Oh, yes, and how far is a "stone's throw"?

Athletics Today

WHEN Prof. Fielding H. Yost states that "nations have succeeded in democratic government in almost the exact proportion to their participation in competitive games and athletics," he is undoubtedly making broad claims for athletics. It is well to remember, however, that for the last twenty-eight years he has been in a position not only to help bring such a condition about, but also to pass expert judgment on the situation. For more than a quarter of a century Professor Yost has played a highly important part in the field of intercollegiate athletics, first as coach of the University of Michigan football squads and later as the university's director of athletics. In that time he has been a big factor in elevating the character of college sports, and that his work has been appreciated is shown by the luncheon recently tendered him by the Sportsman's Brotherhood at which he made the above quoted statement.

Twenty-eight years ago college athletics were conducted in such a way as to merit criticism. "Build a team to win," was too apt to be the slogan of the coaches and the players and, while there may still be some isolated cases where this same condition prevails today, the vast majority are making clean, honest playing, win or lose, their ideal. The building of character, the development of imagination and quick thinking along with entertainment and exercise are the cardinal virtues of college athletic competition as practiced today in the higher institutions of learning, and these are all fundamental to the existence of a successful democracy.

The United States colleges are now in the midst of a successful athletic year. The man who cheats or quits or tries by underhanded means to beat the game is being shown that he has no place in their activities, and the man or team playing the game according to the rules is the one receiving the respect of the country, even though he may not always win the chief honors. As Professor Yost aptly says: "True sportsmanship is just simply playing the Golden Rule," and with this the case, it is no wonder that intercollegiate athletics are now being recognized as having educational as well as entertainment value.

Editorial Notes

Possibly few persons could say offhand what the Marshall Stillman Movement is, and yet it is grappling with, and greatly aiding in the solution of, one of the most pressing social problems in the United States, that of taking care of the convict on his discharge. It strives to catch the former convict just as he leaves prison in a mood of uprightness and to give that mood an opportunity to express itself. Its "clubs" have figured as perhaps the most important feature of its work until recently, but during the last year the question of jobs for its wards has been answered more successfully than ever before by the establishment of enterprises where former convicts alone are employed. The plan has succeeded beyond expectation, and to date has to it a credit of 100 per cent record of achievement; that is, there have been no backsliders. Society has in the past been responsible for many first-time offenders becoming habitual criminals. This movement is an effort to enable men who earnestly desire to do so really to straighten out.

Owen D. Young recently said, "If every man, woman and child had \$500,000,000,000, and each dollar represented an atom, their total wealth would still fall short of the number of atoms in a drop of water." Yet to most persons the one is as hard to imagine as the other.

Farmers in Illinois have agreed to support Mr. Hoover in his efforts to solve the farm problem, and the President-elect no doubt will be glad of this indication that farmers can give aid as well as seek it.

Now that the "movies" are on the move, where will they stop? Already we have "talkies," and "singies" and "dances" are threatened.

What Has Einstein Done?

By WILLIAM P. GRAHAM

The writer of the following article is Vice-Chancellor of Syracuse University and was for many years dean of its College of Applied Science. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and is a member of the American Astronomical Association

PHYSICS attempts to describe occurrences in the so-called "external" world. It has long given up any attempt to "explain" them, except as "explanation" may be synonymous with logical connection between concepts. In selecting concepts and their connections it has a wide choice. Experience has shown that from time to time new concepts arise, usually in the mind of one individual, which, because of their generality and of the beauty of the relations which center in them, have a special attraction for the majority of scientific men, and which come to be accepted, for a time at least, as fundamental. By means of these concepts, unsuspected relations are brought to light; old facts appear in a new setting and acquire an enlarged significance.

The changing positions of the planets among the fixed stars have been familiar from remote antiquity. The Ptolemaic concept of their eccentric motions about the earth represented a great advance in the attempts to describe these motions. But the concept of their motion about the sun has proved to be much easier to deal with and hence has been more fruitful. Through long study of the positions of the planets, new light came to Kepler and in consequence he enunciated his three laws of planetary motion. These were purely geometrical laws. And then came the startling idea of Newton in his concept of universal gravitation, which pointed to a deep-seated relation between the fall of a stone, the motion of a planet, and a vast number of other phenomena, which previously no one had suspected of being connected.

Who first evolved the ideas of space and time we do not know, but concepts of these as entities wholly unrelated to one another were part of the stock in trade of the Greeks and were handed down unchanged through Kepler, Galileo, and Newton, to our own day. Kepler's laws were based on these concepts, and so was Newton's law of gravitation. If accepted with all its implications, this law seems to make greater demands upon our imagination, or upon our credulity, if you will, than can possibly be satisfied, for it requires that each particle of matter be, at each instant, reaching out through all of infinite space and acting at each point, without the smallest delay.

Long after Newton, in a wholly distinct realm, J. Clerk Maxwell gathered together the scattered parts of electromagnetism under his simplifying concept of the electromagnetic field, the behavior of which was described by Maxwell's laws. Previous attempts at generalization had almost entirely been confined to an effort to adapt Newton's law to electromagnetic phenomena. Success would have meant that same instantaneous reaching out through all space of each electrified particle. But Maxwell's concept was that of a propagation of electric action at a finite speed through a "medium." And further, that light was a variety of such action and that the speed of travel was the speed of light. Experiment verified Maxwell's idea. But Maxwell was still basing his theory on the ancient concepts of space, time, and, in consequence his predictions were not completely verified.

Michelson and Morley found that the apparent speed of light was independent of the earth's motion. At this point Einstein took up the problem. Re-examining the foundation concepts of independent space and time, he realized that they were arbitrary and that while in the past they had been serviceable, we should now enlarge them. We know only points of space at definite instants of time, and vice versa. We do not know space independent of time, nor time independent of space. In his special theory of relativity, Einstein pointed out an interconnection between our measurements of space and time which solved the Michelson-Morley paradox and brought together a large number of other phenomena. Electromagnetic

phenomena, including light, are independent of the uniform motion of the observer.

But suppose the motion is not uniform, that is, in the language of mechanics, suppose the motion is "accelerated." In answering this question, Einstein temporarily left the realm of electromagnetism and turned to that of gravitation. Newton's law, though satisfactory as far as experimental verification goes, leaves gravitation unconnected with all other phenomena and leaves us unsatisfied. Here Einstein made a remarkable discovery. Inertia and gravitation are indistinguishable. Practically we have long known this. Our "weight" is a combination effect due to gravity and centrifugal force, but very elaborate experiments are necessary to separate the two effects. Perhaps we have been wrong in attributing gravitation to a "force."

Returning to an examination of the concepts of space and time, Einstein concluded that geometry would help in solving our problem. The ancient concept regarded all elements of space as alike; in particular all elements of a "straight line." But other consistent concepts of space already existed mathematically expressed by Riemann and his successors, and by employing these, Einstein was able to formulate a new concept of gravitational effects. According to this general theory, a planet moves in a curved path around the sun, not because the sun pulls on the planet while the planet tries to escape, but because the "space" through which the planet moves is so modified by the presence of both sun and planet that the "natural" or "straightest" path is that in which the motion takes place.

Physicists have long been accustomed to write their equations in such a form that they would be independent of the units in which the various quantities are measured. But Einstein states his equations in such a form that they are independent of the fundamental way in which space is measured, so that they are true for Euclidean space or for curved space. The mathematical method which enables him to do this is that of the tensor calculus, and the fundamental equation of his general theory is a tensor equation.

In his general theory Einstein has succeeded in giving an interpretation in terms of generalized geometry of gravitational and mechanical phenomena. From his initial tensor equation he derives, one after another, geometrical quantities which may ultimately be identified with such familiar notions as those of force, mass, density, etc.

But standing apart from this geometry, and as it were, requiring a particular space and time in which to operate, were the electromagnetic laws of Maxwell. A charged body in an electric field no longer moves along the "straightest" path of which we spoke above, but is pulled away by an "electric force." Is it possible by a further generalization to set up a tensor equation from which shall be derivable in geometric terms both electromagnetic and gravitational phenomena?

This is the question to which, in his latest work, Einstein has apparently answered "Yes!" Other answers have previously been given by Eddington and Weyl, but judging by his earlier success in dealing with recondite problems, we may anticipate that Einstein's answer will prove to be the correct answer of the master. Just how his equations are to be interpreted, to what conclusion they will lead, how they will stand the test of experimental verification—these are questions which can be answered only after prolonged study by many workers.

Is Einstein's work of any practical importance? To this question we can only answer that each revolutionary generalization in natural science has initiated profound changes in our mode of living—changes which we seldom trace to our source.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

RUSSIA has to some extent adopted the American habit of devoting weeks to the promotion of this or that social slogan. Moscow has just celebrated a "Week of German Technique," a party of about a dozen German engineers, general scientists and technicians visiting the Soviet capital for the purpose of making reports on the latest discoveries and achievements in their various fields. The week was officially opened at a crowded meeting in the auditorium of the Moscow University, congratulatory speeches being delivered by the new German Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Herr Von Dirksen; Anatole Lunacharsky, Soviet Commissar for Education; V. V. Kubishev, head of the Supreme Economic Council, and others. There is a keen desire in Russia to keep abreast of the latest devices of research and invention, and although the lectures of the visitors were delivered in German they were crowded with eager listeners, who picked up what scraps they could in the foreign language and later benefited by the Russian translations. Both in German and in Russian business circles it is hoped that this week may lead to the conclusion of new contracts for technical aid and co-operation between the industries of the two countries.

Due to the shortage of writing and newsprint paper, it has been decided to cut down the paper allowance of governmental institutions, as a general rule, by 30 per cent. The newspapers are appearing in reduced form, the official Soviet daily newspaper, *Izvestia*, which formerly boasted six large pages, and sometimes eight, being now cut down to four. This situation is difficult for space writers, but it may prove a blessing in disguise for harassed officials, who will now find the reports submitted to them decreased in bulk by one-third.

The special Russian musical instrument known as the balalaika (not unlike the guitar in general character) is receiving a fuller share of public attention during this season. Recently two concerts have been given by balalaika orchestras in Moscow, and it was